

The Climate Dictionary



Speak climate fluently





The Climate Dictionary

Speak climate fluently

UNDP's Climate Promise is the target we're going to have for all countries and territories, opening up a new path for development, including 40 least developed countries, 28 small island developing states – to enhance their National Adaptation Plans under the Paris Agreement. Delivered in collaboration with the world's largest offer of support for the enhancement of climate resilience and for low-growth at @UNDPClimate.

UNDP is the leading United Nations agency for development, working to reduce inequality, and climate change. Working with 170 countries, we help nations build resilience and sustainable development.

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F o r e w o r d

The climate crisis is the defining moment of our country and community in the world.

At the same time, many of the terms of climate change can be complicated and inaccessible.

The need for accurate, easy-to-understand climate change information has never been greater.

At UNDP, we have one of the largest climate portfolios in the world, and we worked with our experts to put climate terms in a simple way in your hands. The Climate Dictionary is the result.

Our hope is that you will read, understand, and use the dictionary to gain a greater understanding of the climate crisis and the stronger push for global climate action.

Cassie Flynn
Global Director
Climate Change

“

Adaptation

/ æ d æ p ɛ n / n o u n



Climate change adaptation refers to the process of adjusting to the current or expected changes in climate, such as weather extremes and natural disasters, to avoid loss, or food and water insecurity.

Many adaptation measures need to be implemented by communities and cities. Examples include planting crop varieties that are more resilient, practicing regenerative agriculture, and managing land to reduce wildfire risk and defenses against extreme weather.

However, adaptation also needs to be implemented at international levels. In order to guide adaptation, governments need to take action, such as strengthening or restoring coastal defenses affected by sea-level rise, and building more extreme weather conditions, and access to disaster information, and specific to climate-related disasters, such as wildlife and natural ecosystems.

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Blue economy

/b l u k n m i n / o u n



The world's oceans – their deep blue waters – drive global systems that make life possible. They provide rainwater, drinking water, food, medicines and even the oxygen provided and regulated by the seas. In the face of climate change, the health of our oceans is critical.

The "blue economy" concept seeks to promote economic growth, social inclusion, and the preservation of marine resources while at the same time ensuring the sustainable use of oceans and coastal areas.

Blue economy has diverse components, including traditional ocean industries like fishing and transport, but also new and emerging sectors like renewable energy, aquaculture, seafood processing, and marine biotechnology.

“

C a r b o n v s . C a r b c a p t u r e

/k b n mʊv lɪn/ oʊ r k b n k æ(p r t ɪ) ʊ n



Carbon removal is the process of removing carbon from the atmosphere, through natural processes and soil management or technological processes and enhanced mineralization. Carbon removal is essential for cutting greenhouse gas emissions, limiting climate change and is necessary to shorten the time to temporarily overshoot our climate target.

Carbon capture and storage is the process of capturing emissions produced by fossil fuel combustion and industrial processes before they can enter the atmosphere and storing them underground. Carbon capture and storage is a key technology alternative to the green energy transition and is a way to tackle emissions from sectors that are hard to decarbonize, particularly heavy industry and chemicals.

However, these technologies are still in the early stages and will require carefully designed policies and infrastructure. While carbon capture and storage can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, it is not a silver bullet and must be part of a broader strategy to address the climate crisis.

“

Carbon footprint

/ d s t z n æ n o u n



A carbon footprint is a measure of greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere by a product, or activity. A big source of carbon dioxide and methane is the climate crisis.

Measuring a person's or an organization's carbon footprint involves looking at both the direct emissions from fossil fuels for energy production and indirect emissions resulting from all food, manufactured goods, and

Carbon footprints can be reduced by using renewable energy sources like wind and solar, improving energy efficiency, strengthening industry policies, and reducing meat and travel habits, and reducing meat

“

C a r b o n m a r k e t s

/k b n m k t s n / o u n



Carbon markets are trading schemes for activities that reduce or remove greenhouse gas emissions. In these schemes, emissions are quantified and can be bought and sold. One tradable unit represents one tonne of carbon dioxide, or the equivalent gas reduced, sequestered or avoided.

Carbon credits can be bought by corporations as part of their climate strategy, by corporations with a net-zero target, or by individuals that want to compensate their carbon footprint.

The supply of carbon credits comes from governments that develop programmes to reduce emissions. These programmes are certified and registered under a carbon market system.

For carbon markets to be successful, governments need to ensure secure robust carbon accounting, enforce market transactions, implement safeguards against abuses and other adverse social and environmental impacts, and the misrepresentation of carbon credits.

“

C a r b o n s

/k b n s /n o u n



A carbon sink is any process, act
more carbon dioxide from the atmos
oceans, and soil are the world's

Oceans absorb carbon dioxide from
ecosystems and the plant and animal
carbon in marine ecosystems. Biomass
Forests and soil are the other places
storing carbon in trees and vegetation
plant litter.

Today, human activity, like burning
causes more carbon to be released
Earth's natural carbon sinks are
and climate change. Human activity
causing the degradation of these
the release of the carbon they store
Therefore, protecting carbon sinks
absorb carbon and store it long-term
climate change and stabilizing the

“

C i r c u l a r e c o n o m y

/s k j l (r k) n m i ʈ o u n



Circular economy refers to models that minimize waste and reduce the pressure on natural resources, and help regulate the economy.

Circular economy approaches are already employed in a number of different sectors, including design, manufacturing, construction, and at various scales.

Besides helping tackle the environmental problems, circular approaches can play a critical role in addressing challenges such as climate change. They help countries accelerate their transition to low-carbon economies while also creating jobs.

Currently, only 7.2 percent of goods are recycled after use. This means that most of the waste we generate ends up in landfills or incinerators, contributing to the climate crisis. As a result, we currently need to double our recycling rates to meet resource demands.

“

C l i m a t e

/k l m æ t k s s æ n o u n



The climate crisis refers to the problems caused, or are likely to be caused, including weather extremes and sea-level rise, loss of biodiversity, health risks, economic disruption and conflict.

Since the 1800s, human activities have caused the global temperature to increase by about 1°C. Evidence of this warming occurring since 1950 includes significant damage to human societies in many parts of the world. Most of these are very vulnerable to the climate change being disproportionately affected.

Scientists expect that an increase in a series of dangerous tipping points will be irreversible and pose a very serious threat. This is why governments must act now to reduce gas emissions and chart a course for the decades, invest in adaptation to climate change, and protect and restore nature which the planet depends on.

“

C l i m a t e f i n a n c e

/k l i m a t f æ n s d u n



Climate finance refers to financial resources used to support action on climate change to addressing climate change because that are needed to transition to a help societies build resilience and change.

Climate finance can come from different national or international, public or private, different instruments such as grants, debt swaps, guarantees, and securities for different activities, including resilience-building.

Some multilateral funds that include the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Adaptation Fund (AF). High-income countries have a historical contribution to climate change. US\$100 billion is the target for climate action in developed countries. However, this target has not been met and funding is required for both mitigation and adaptation.

“

C l i m a t e

/k l i m ə t d s s h o u n



Climate justice means putting equity at the center of decision-making and action on climate change.

One aspect of climate justice relates to historical responsibility that countries have for climate change. The concept suggests that the countries that have become wealthy from activities such as fossil fuel gas emissions have a responsibility to address the impacts of climate change on those affected, particularly in developing countries and communities, who often contributed the least to the crisis.

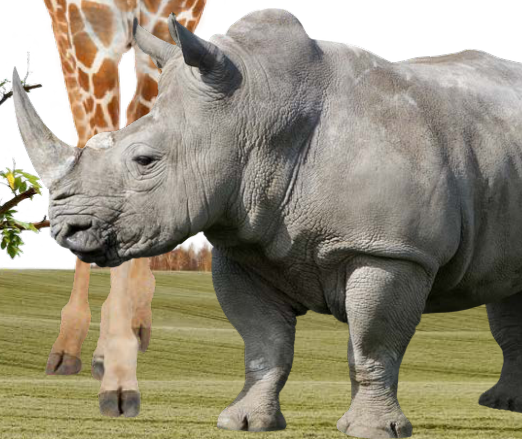
Even within the same country, because of social inequalities based on race, ethnicity, gender, and income, responsibilities in addressing climate change are not shared equally. Those with the biggest responsibilities but the fewest resources to act on them are often the most vulnerable to, and benefitted from, causing the crisis.

Another aspect of climate justice is the need to protect children and young people from the impacts of the crisis. Children and young people may be particularly vulnerable to the impacts as they advance through their lives. They are threatened by the decision-making processes that have a central role in all climate decisions.

“

C l i m a t e o v e r s h o o

/k l m æ t v u t /n o u n



Under the Paris Agreement, countries need to take necessary measures to avoid global warming to well below 2°C and to limit to 1.5°C. But even best-case scenarios of overshooting these goals, as even refers to the period during which 1.5°C, before falling back down. around the middle of this century that it may occur even earlier.

The longer the climate overshoot will become. A prolonged period of have devastating and irreversible biodiversity, and human communities coastal zones, and other vulnerable cuts during this decade is of extreme duration and impacts of the climate

“

Climat e s e c u r i t y

/k l m a t k s j r t i n / o u n



Climate change can exacerbate the if food with cascading effects such as displacement, increased competition over land and water, increased tensions and instability.

Furthermore, the impacts of climate change on existing violent conflicts and disarmament action and to reach and sustain peace.

Climate security refers to the evaluation of risks to peace and stability brought about by climate change. It means ensuring that climate mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction do no harm and contribute positively to peace. It also means that conflict prevention and resolution take climate impacts into account. Climate action and adaptation can serve as a means to mend the social fabric, especially in fragile states.

Climate action can help alleviate poverty and fragility. For example, access to a basic livelihood which supports climate resilience, as well as basic and emergency services, can contribute to development, while setting out a pathway to recovery.

“

C O P

a b b r e v i a t i o n



The annual United Nations conference called "the Conference of the Parties" under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change has been held annually since 1995. At the 21st COP, the Paris Agreement was signed.

The conference now brings together the Parties to the Paris Agreement to discuss climate change and further establish legally binding action.

“

Decarbon

/d i k b n a z e n /n o u n



Decarbonization means reducing the emissions that a society produces that is being absorbed. Its penetration in the economy, from how energy is generated to how services are produced and delivered, and how lands are managed.

To meet the goals of the Paris Agreement, governments and businesses must work together. Meaningful decarbonization requires a transition to low-carbon infrastructure and transport, a circular economy and resource efficiency, and ecosystem restoration. It also requires policies that are focused on growth at all times.

“

F e e d b a c k

/f d b æ k p /h ʊ u n



Climate feedback loops happen when triggers further changes, and as time goes on. Ultimately, feedback loops which point the changes to our planet severe and irreversible.

Currently, scientists are aware of how ice are driving global warming. For example, as ice melts, more heat is being absorbed, speeding up the warming process and creating a feedback loop. Similarly, as wildfires burn down, they release greenhouse gases leading to more warming and more fires. Other feedback loops include the thawing of the permafrost and insect outbreaks.

“

G l o b a l w a r m i n g C l i m a t e

/ ɪ b w m ʃ n o u n



Global warming is an increase in temperature that occurs when the greenhouse effect in the atmosphere increases as a result of greenhouse gases and trap more heat, thus causing the Earth to warm. This is caused by burning fossil fuels, cutting down forests, and human activities that release greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, leading to global warming.

Climate change refers to the long-term changes in the Earth's climate that are warming the atmosphere, oceans, and land, affecting the balance of ecosystems and impacting health. It also causes extreme weather events such as more intense and/or frequent hurricanes, floods, and droughts, and leads to sea level rise as a result of ocean warming, melting of glaciers, and ice sheets.

“

Green jobs

/ r ɪ ˈ dʒ / n oʊ n



Green jobs are decent jobs that protect the environment and addressing climate change found in both the production of goods and services, renewable energy, and in environmental services such as recycling. Green jobs help clean up the environment, limit greenhouse gas emissions, manage natural resources, protect and restore ecosystems, and reduce the impacts of climate change.

As the market for green jobs grows, it is essential that the workforce is equipped with the skills and knowledge required to carry them out. This can be achieved through training young people for green jobs, transitioning from carbon-intensive industries to green industries, and creating a just transition for workers in carbon-intensive industries.

“

Greenhouse gas emissions

/ r ɪ . h s æ s m n s ʃ oʊ n



Greenhouse gases are gases that trap heat in the planet's atmosphere, keeping it warm enough for life. Human activities have led to the increase in greenhouse gases, causing global warming.

The main greenhouse gases released are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and fluorinated gases. Carbon dioxide is the most abundant and is primarily released from the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial processes. Methane is released from the transport of coal, gas, and oil, as well as from agriculture and landfills. Nitrous oxide is released from the use of fertilizers and the combustion of fossil fuels. Fluorinated gases are released from industrial processes and the use of air conditioning and refrigeration. Carbon dioxide is the most significant greenhouse gas in terms of its contribution to global warming. Methane is the second most significant, followed by nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases.

To prevent catastrophic climate change, the world must work together to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions now and in the coming decades and to limit global temperature rise to below the dangerous threshold of 1.5 °C.

“

Greenwas

/ r ĩ w / n r p u n



With public pressure to address the sector, companies are joining the economy. However, their efforts can be more marketing exercise than real, meaning

Greenwashing refers to situations where companies make misleading claims about their environmental sustainability or the sustainability of their products and services, claiming that they are acting on climate change. It can be unintentional, because of a lack of understanding of the issues. However, it can also be calculated marketing and public relations exercise towards environmental policies for

Greenwashing can erode public trust and lead to negative environmental impacts to

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Indigenous knowledge

/ndd nsn ld / noun



Indigenous Peoples' ways of life emphasize balance between humans and nature. Their traditional practices have shown how responsive to climate change, fostering self-sufficiency and resilience.

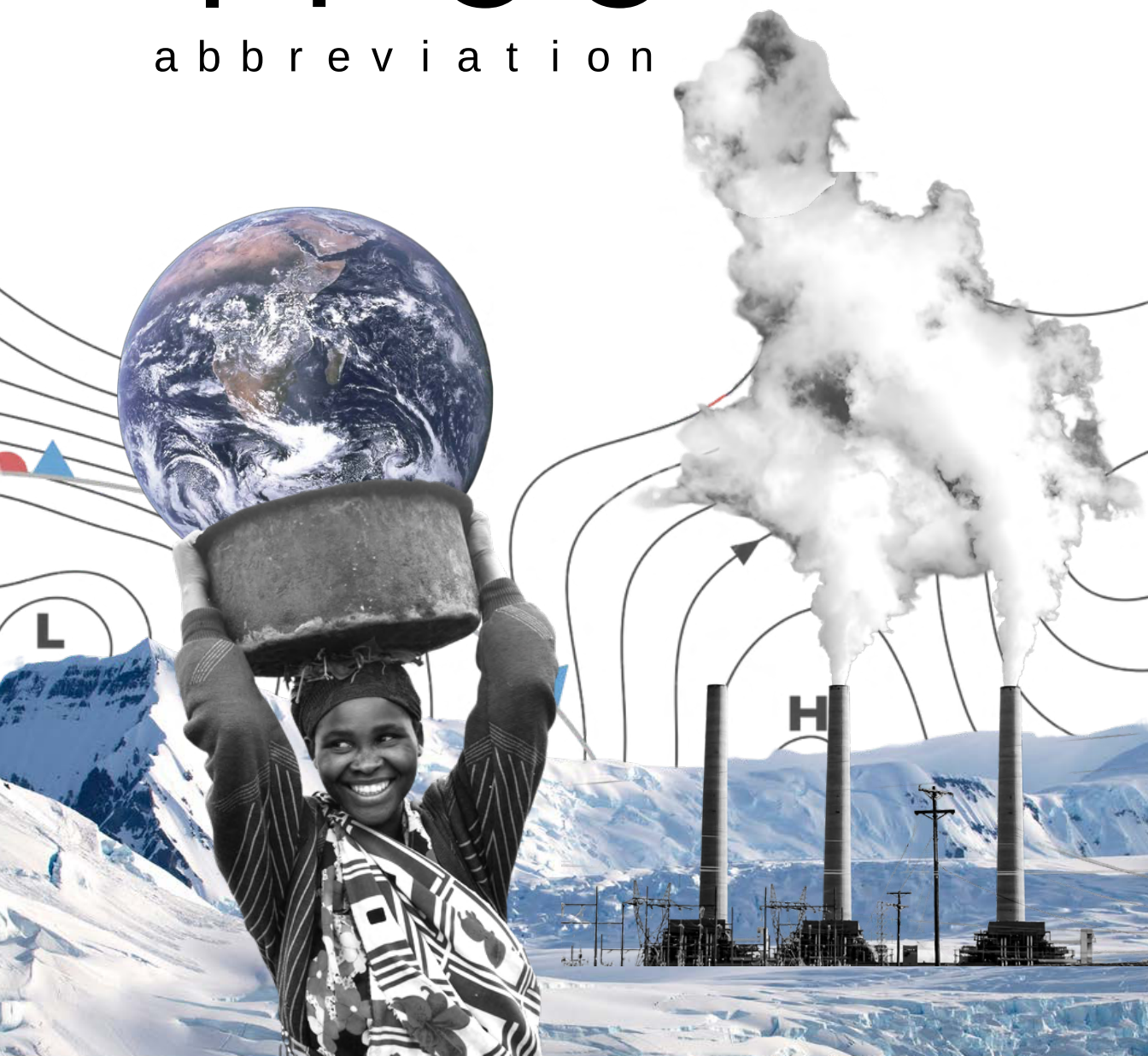
Indigenous Peoples were among the first to recognize the importance of their knowledge and practices in addressing climate change. Indigenous knowledge, which is often passed down through generations, is a great source of information on local ecosystems and climate patterns. This knowledge can be used to advance mitigation, enhance adaptation, and also complement scientific data that is critical to evaluating climate change impacts.

Indigenous Peoples protect and sustain biodiversity, which is essential for climate resilience. They have a deep understanding of their lands, territories and resources, and their traditional practices often contribute to the conservation of biodiversity. It is important that all global decision-making processes recognize and include Indigenous Peoples' collective knowledge, values and traditions in the management of their lands, territories and resources, and that their rights are recognized and included across climate change actions.

“

I P C C

a b b r e v i a t i o n



The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is an independent body founded under the Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The IPCC's main role is to facilitate decisions on climate change and provide vital evidenced-based recommendations. It is widely recognized as the preeminent authority to the science of climate change, its risks, and adaptation and mitigation.

“

J u \$ t a n s i

/ d s t t z n æ n o u n



In the context of climate change, a zero economy requires massive transformation. Such transformation runs the risk of exacerbating social inequality, exclusion, civil unrest, and displacement. It affects businesses, sectors, and markets.

As countries work to meet their climate goals, they must ensure the whole-of-society social compact – all groups – are brought along and participation takes place.

Ensuring a just transition mechanism is essential to a zero economy through transition pathways that promote equality and inclusivity. This means ensuring a just transition on different groups of people, providing opportunities for them to work and aim to leave no one behind.

“

Loss and damage

/ l s n d d æ m d / n o u n



There is no agreed definition of 'loss and damage' in international climate negotiations. It is not inevitable that the unavoidable impacts of climate change will be met by adaptation. Importantly, it is not clear if there are limits to what adaptation can do. At some point thresholds are crossed, and climate change becomes unavoidable.

Loss and damage can refer to both economic losses and non-economic losses. Economic loss and damage refers to rebuilding infrastructure that has been destroyed (e.g. by cyclones or floods, or the loss of businesses) due to sea-level rise.

Non-economic loss and damage includes things that cannot be easily assigned a monetary value, such as the trauma from experiencing a disaster, the loss of life, the displacement of communities, and the loss of biodiversity.

“

Long - t e s t r a t e g

/l ɪ ŋ t m s t r æ t ɪ s n / o u n



Under the Paris Agreement, countries submit long-term strategies (LTS) of a low-emission, whole-of-society transformation by 2050. LTS documents align with the goal of limiting global warming and achieving net-zero emissions.

Long-term strategies provide a clear vision and direction to shorter-term national climate action plans (NDCs). They guide countries to pursue sustainable development, prevent fossil fuel-intensive investment, and capture the economic benefits of the green transition. They can help drive investment in low-carbon infrastructure. And they help facilitate equitable transitions for all people, ensuring that climate solutions are fair and just.

When countries officially communicate their LTS, it is often called a Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS).

“

M i t i g a t

/ m t e n h o u n



Climate change mitigation refers, in effect, to actions by governments, businesses, or people to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, or to enhance carbon sinks that remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere.

Reducing or preventing greenhouse gas emissions involves transitioning to renewable energy sources, using energy more efficiently, adopting more sustainable transportation modalities, promoting sustainable land use, and changing production and consumption behaviors. Enhancing carbon sinks involves protecting and restoring forests, wetlands, and marshlands, and protecting terrestrial and marine ecosystems.

In order for mitigation actions to be effective, countries must develop supportive environmental policies, and investments in clean technologies and infrastructure.

To limit global warming to 1.5°C, as called for in the Paris Agreement, the world must implement rapid and deep mitigation actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 45% before 2030 and reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by the second half of the century.

“

N a t i o n a D e t e r m i C o n t r i b u

/n æ n l i t r d n d k n t b r j n s n / o u n



Nationally Determined Contributions and
action plans that each country has
Paris Agreement goal of limiting
represent short to medium-term plans
years with higher ambition on climate

NDCs outline mitigation and adaptation
pursue to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
adapt to climate change, as well as
monitoring and verifications and
of global “stock takes” will be conducted
implementation of NDCs and Paris Agreement

“

N a t i o n a l A d a p t a t P l a n s

/n æn læ d æ t p en p l æ t s i h



National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) help countries to implement actions to reduce vulnerability to climate change and strengthen adaptive capacity. NAPs are Nationalally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement, and sectoral policies and programmes.

For NAPs to be successful, they need to be gender-responsive, and transparent. At the planning stage, NAPs need to evaluate the effects of climate change on different groups in the country, with particular focus on the most vulnerable to climate change. This involves developing and implementing strategies.

“

Nature - solution

/n et (r) s t b l e s n s r / o u n



Nature-based solutions are actions that sustainably use and manage ecosystems for adaptation and mitigation of climate change, while also supporting sustainable livelihoods. They are based on the importance of ecosystems and biodiversity, and are implemented with the full engagement of local communities and Indigenous Peoples, drawing on their knowledge on protecting nature.

Nature-based solutions are used in a variety of contexts, including freshwater, coastal, and marine ecosystems. They protect communities from floods and droughts, support food sources and livelihoods, minimize land degradation, absorb carbon dioxide, allow biodiversity to thrive, ensure food security, and combat land slides. They also help cool down cities and limit the impact of heatwaves, improve agriculture practices, increase water security, and restore soil and restore its health and productivity.

Nature-based solutions are seen as a win-win approach, as they address multiple problems simultaneously. They provide new and more resilient livelihoods and food systems, while also protecting the planet and its biodiversity.

“

Net zero

/n e t z e r o / n o u n



Reaching net zero requires subsidies from human activity are balanced by dioxide emissions (for example, by carbon dioxide) - thereby stopping concentration of greenhouse gases

Transitioning to net zero requires energy, transportation, and production. This is necessary to avert a high world

To keep global warming below 1.5°C to ensure that all greenhouse gases reach net zero in the second half of the 21st century, the IPCC has recommended to reduce CO₂ emissions (compared to 2010 levels) and reach

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Paris Agreement

pæ s r m n t ŋ o u n



SECRETAIRE EXECUTIVE COMUCC

PRESIDENT

SECRE

The Paris Agreement is a legally binding global pact to limit global warming to well below 2°C, compared to pre-industrial levels. It was adopted in 2015 at COP21 in Paris and entered into force in 2016.

The Paris Agreement is a landmark achievement in international cooperation on climate change. It calls on all Parties to scale up efforts to combat its effects. It also provides a framework to assist developing nations in their efforts, while creating a framework for reporting of results.

“

R e f o r e s t v s . A f f o

/r f r s t r e h o u r / f r s t r e / n o u n



Forests provide immense benefits by absorbing pollutants from the atmosphere, purifying water, and housing half of the planet's biodiversity and insects. Reforestation and afforestation are effective nature-based solutions for mitigating its impacts.

Reforestation is the process of reestablishing recent tree cover but where forests have been lost due to drought, disease, or human activity. Afforestation is the process of establishing new forests on lands that have never been forested in recent history, such as degraded agricultural lands, urban areas, and degraded agricultural lands, providing carbon sinks, and generate new economic opportunities and communities.

“

REDD +

abbreviation



Forest conservation and restoration account for a quarter of the greenhouse gas abatement needed to limit the worst impacts of climate change. Developing countries are expected to curb climate change by reducing deforestation and degradation, and sustainably managing forests.

REDD stands for "Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation". The "+" signifies the role of forest management of forests and enhancement of forest resilience.

“

Regenera agricul

/ d e n r t v æ r k l t (r) ø u n



Regenerative agriculture is a way that restores soil health, and therefore combats degradation, and promotes biodiversity. Instead of ploughing, practicing rotational cropping, using compost, regenerative agriculture captures carbon, conserves more moisture, and supports fungal communities.

Intensive agriculture is responsible for 70 percent of greenhouse gas emissions, uses 70 percent of the world's freshwater, and leads to soil degradation through chemical fertilizers, and biodiversity loss. By contrast, regenerative agriculture reduces greenhouse gas emissions, conserves water, and produces more food. Moreover, healthy soil produces more food and has other positive impacts on ecosystems.

“

R e n e w a b e n e r g y

/ n j ʊ l e n d i h o u n



Renewable energy is energy derived from constantly being replenished, such as moving water, and geothermal heat from fossil fuels like coal, oil, and gas. Unlike fossil fuels, renewable energy does not contribute to the harmful greenhouse gas emissions that cause climate change, energy from renewable sources is clean and generates more jobs.

Transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy for power, heating and cooling, is a key strategy for addressing the climate crisis. To meet the world's needs to immediately reduce greenhouse gas emissions, a profound transformation of the energy system is needed, including electrification and sourcing energy from renewable sources.

In 2022, renewable sources provided 30% of the world's electricity. With the right investments, renewable energy could provide 65% of the world's total electricity by 2050.

“

R e s i l i e n

/ ʒ l ɪ n s n / o u n



Climate resilience is the capacity to anticipate and manage climate-related impacts, recover and transform as needed and

To best safeguard societal well-being in a changing environment, people, communities, and systems must be equipped to deal with the unavoidable. This can be done by training people to understand the sources of their household risks, strengthening response and recovery capacities, and working with others.

Ultimately, a truly climate-resilient world is one because drastically reducing greenhouse gas emissions to limit how severe climate change impacts are. A society based in equity and justice is more resilient because people and communities most exposed to climate change are able to cope with them.

“

Rewilding

/r ɪ w aɪ l d ɪ ŋ oʊ n



Rewilding is the mass restoration of ecosystems damaged by human activity. More than just saving specific species through protected areas, rewilding refers to setting land aside to regenerate in its own terms. This includes the reintroduction of key species that shape a particular region, such as, for example, large herbivores help shape entire ecosystems.

Rewilding can help combat climate change by storing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere through natural woodland regeneration. It also helps prevent extinction by creating nature-rich landscapes that adapt to climate change and migrate species.

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T i p p i n g

/tp ŋ pn tn/o u n



A tipping point is a threshold by which global warming and climate change interventions are successful in decreasing temperatures. These changes may lead to impacts with very serious implications for our planet.

As the world gets hotter, several events are likely. One of them is the collapse of Antarctic ice sheets, which would threaten coastal communities and the permafrost in the tundra releases quantities of trapped greenhouse gases, accelerating global warming and climate change. Mass destruction of rainforests has the two immense implications for both biodiversity and climate.

“

T r a n s p a

/ t r æ n s m i ʊ n



Under the Paris Agreement, bountiful implementation of their Nationally crucial that this reporting is done global community to accurately assess trust that everyone is playing the

Transparent reporting allows governments to have access to reliable data and also enhances our scientific understanding of actions and policies needed to limit. Ultimately, transparency is a key to the Paris Agreement, by promoting trust transfer and encouraging further a

“

UNFCCC

abbreviation



The United Nations Framework Convention (UNFCCC) is an international environmental treaty to combat dangerous human interference with the climate system. It entered into force in 1994 and encourages developed countries to have having been signed by 198 countries. It includes the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol.

The UNFCCC secretariat, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Secretariat, facilitates international cooperation by organizing between two and four sessions of the Conference of the Parties (COP). It also provides the analysis and review of climate change and the registry of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

“

Weather vs. Climate

/k lɪməˈtɹoʊw eər ðʊn



Weather refers to atmospheric conditions at a particular location, including temperature, humidity, cloudiness, wind, and visibility. While weather events like hurricanes and droughts can have immediate effects, over time, changes in weather patterns, such as global warming and ice sheet melting, eventually affect the weather system as a whole.

Climate is the average of weather conditions over a longer period of time, usually 30 years or more. It represents the overall state of the climate system, including temperature, precipitation, and wind patterns.

Human activity in the industrial era, starting in the late 19th century, is significantly affecting the climate system. The release of harmful greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide and methane, is contributing to global warming and climate change.

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